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at the proposed rate. Should this state of affairs continue, the work will not be completed until the end of 1950.

10. It is estimated that 6,000 workmen are employed, of whom 1,800 are engaged on reconstruction.
11. Enough coal is stored to last for a maximum of 10 days. The average received daily is 220 cars, each containing 10 to 15 tons. Main deliveries come from the following pits:
 - a. Columbus, in Maltheuern (Zaluzi: F13)
 - b. Kohinor in Lom (Bruch: F13)
 - c. Zentrum
 - d. Julius II
 - e. Julius III
 - f. Anido IV
12. Of the 220 cars of coal received per day, approximately two-thirds go through the production process, while the remaining one-third is handled in the coking plant and briquette production plant. Approximately 70 to 75 carloads are therefore processed as heating material, of which over one-quarter is made into briquettes, and about three-quarters to coke.
 - a. Out of 100 kg. of coal are produced:
 - 75 kg. coke
 - 3 kg. tar
 - 1.2 kg. ammonia
 - 18 kg. benzol
 - 30 cu.m. gas
 - b. Under the assumption that 50 cars, each containing 10 tons of coal, go through the coking process, we have a daily production of:
 - 375 tons of coke, of which approx. 8 to 10 percent is retort graphite
 - 15 tons of tar
 - 4 tons of benzol
 - 150,000 cu.m. of gas (heating value for each cu.m. approx. 5,000 heat units)
13. The Daily Production of Liquid Fuels (maximum value in 1,000 HL).

In August, 1948, the production was approximately 30 percent of that of May, 1944.

<u>Type of Fuel</u>	<u>May, 1944</u>	<u>Average 1948</u>
Oils, together with Diesel Oils	6	1.8
Petroleum	6	1.8
Benzol	10.55	4.25
Benzine	18	5.2
Light Benzine	1.5	0.46

Benzine, Special Mixtures: The amount produced depends directly on the production of benzine. The proportion of the various mixtures is changed according to requirements.

Methane (bottle pressure 200 ATM)	1.5	0.48
Ethane, Propane, Butane (bottle pressure 25 ATM)	0.6	0.19

The following are produced in unstated quantities:

- Pure gas - probably for lighting
- Methanol
- Aviation gasoline

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14. The following chemicals are produced from benzol:

Indanthrene dyes
 Eosin
 Carbofic acid
 Methol-hydroquinene, rodinal
 Tanning materials
 Aspirin
 Globol
 Bakelite
 Albuminous substances
 Explosives

15. The following special benzine mixtures are produced:

a. Double mixture ("Zweier-Gemisch")

89 percent Benzine
 11 percent motor fuel, of which 2.2 percent is methanol; used for army and civilian administration cars.

b. Triple mixture (Dreier-Gemisch)

3 to 4 percent motor fuel, at least 38.5 percent Benzol-methanol mixture, the rest benzine; for the use of army trucks.

c. Triple mixture (Dreier-Gemisch)

3 to 4 percent motor fuel, 3.5 to 5 percent methanol, at least 35 percent pure benzol, the rest Benzine; used for civil consumers.

d. Octane 67

From Iso-octane and normal heptane. Used by civilian consumers, and also military trucks and cars. This mixture is also used for tanks which have "Otto"-Benzine (synthetic gasoline) engines and not Diesel engines.

16. Explosives

Ammonium nitrate (from ammonia liquor)
 Picric acid (from phenol)
 Various explosives for shells

17. Chloropierin;

Tear Gas (small production only for special orders)

18. Retort graphite

Sal ammoniac
 Artificial manures (ammonia sulphate)
 Saccharine
 Aniline dyes
 Coal tar
 Naphthalene
 Anthracene
 Artificial indigo
 Dye stuffs (naphthol)
 Solvents (tetralin, etc)
 Salicylic acid (for medicaments and dyes)

19. Coke

Briquettes

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20. Production Sequencea. Process I

The coal is passed over a sieve, cleaned, and broken up. Then it is liquified in large containers by means of heat. The gases produced are diverted by pipes.

Products:

Coke and briquettes
Retort Graphite
Volatile material (crude and pure gas)
Tar
Ammonia
Benzol

b. Process II

Products:

Ammonia liquor: sal ammoniac, ammonia nitrate; and explosives
Hydrogen sulphide: sulphuric acid
Manures: ammonium sulphate and toluol, also explosives
Saccharine
Cyanogen compounds: cyanide, Berlin blue

c. Process III

The products of Process II are passed to the high-pressure plant and high-pressure chamber, where the residue of the fuels already distilled are separated. Tar is diverted, and the newly obtained fuels are passed through special pumping apparatus to the stabilizing plant and distilled under very high steam pressure. Products which are not required immediately for further production are stored in tanks.

Products:

Tar and pitch
Light oils
Medium oils
Diesel oils
Heavy oils

By refined distillation

Petroleum
Crude benzol
Naphthalic acid
Anthracene
Artificial indigo
Dyestuffs
Solvents

d. Process IV

Automobile gasoline, aviation gasoline and special gasoline are produced by means of renewed high pressure steam distillation.

The gases produced during processes III and IV are purified in a compressor plant. Dissolution is into propane, butane and ethane; these products are stored in three containers, the capacity of each of which is 150 cu.m., while a fourth container serves for mixing, and liquid fuel (Treibgas) is mixed here. This is then taken to the fuel dump, and is either filled into

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bottles or into tanks. The rail transports, in so far as they do not serve the internal market, go mostly to the Russian Occupation Zone of Germany. A large part of the gasoline diesel oil, and petroleum produced passes through a pumping plant into pipes leading direct underground to Roudnice (Raudnitz) to the former "Fanta" dump.

Note: Since July 1945 oil has been brought from Zistersdorf and is processed in the works.

Products:

Petroleum
Benzol and methanol
Benzine
Light benzine
Benzine special mixtures
Methane
Propane
Butane
Phenol picric acid

e. Process V

The plants for this were destroyed during the war, and are being repaired.

Products:

Salicylic acid - medicaments and dyestuffs (production only beginning)

21. Scheme for Planned Production of Further Artificial Elements - COAL

Atmospheric nitrogen
- ammonia -

Urea	Carbon Monoxide	Water	Tar	Coke	Calcium
				Carbide	Water
	Formaldehyde	Carbolic acid	Ethylene	Benzol	Acetylene
Urea resins	Phenol resins	Vinyl benzene	Vinyl compounds: Vinyl acetate Vinyl chloride etc.		

Urea artificial products Phenol artificial products Artificial products on a Vinyl basis

Lacquer base	Comprised masses (sic) lacquered materials, hard tissues, and fiber materials	Refined artificial resin, insulating material, machine parts	- polymerizates - Blocks, impregnating sheets, materials. pipes, Insulating foils, lacquer base, dis-casting material.
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